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GERMANS ENGAGING ENEMY TANK FORCE IN CENTER OF PARIS

Downtown Sections Turned Into Battlefield—Toulon, Marseilles Still Holding Firm

Domei

BERLIN, August 25.—Heavy fighting with individual enemy tank spearheads developed during the past 24 hours at Palais Luxembourg, Etoile, Arc de Triomphe and other places in downtown Paris. The anti-Axis forces were supported by armed civilians.

The outskirts of Paris, yesterday, were turned into battlefields of fierce fighting, according to latest front-line information. As expected, the big simultaneous American attack on Paris from the west and southwest was begun yesterday and, during the day, the invaders succeeded in entering the outskirts of the French capital where, at the moment, German troops are engaged in grim fighting with spearheads of the enemy offensive.

After driving wedges in the forefront of Paris at two points, American forces with concentric infantry, tank and bomber attacks pushing between Versailles and Longjumeau advanced into the fringe districts, while other tank forces thrust forward through the opening to the west of the Etampes-Paris road.

At the same time, other American forces resumed their heretofore abortive attempts to encircle the capital from the southeast. Coming from the forests of Fontainebleau, strong enemy units crossesd the Seine near Vulaines, but prompt German counter-attacks pressed the Americans back to the river bank. Another American formation pushed ahead from south of Fontainebleau then turning to the north is now attempting to reach the point where the Yonne flows into the Seine.

Enemy Shift Direction

The extreme wing of the enemy forces to the south made no further progress yesterday. In the area east of Sens, the Americans did not repeat their attempts after having sustained severe losses the day before, but instead changed the direction of their thrust and attempted to push their armored reconnaissance forces southward toward the central Yonne from Montagas. In the meantime, strong German thrusts from the direction of Foret Doth struck against forces of the American 3rd army which had moved beyond central Yonne into the great Seine bend between Romilly and Troyes. The German attacks effectively held up the enemy advance halfway between Sens and Troyes.

Meanwhile, the area of the Seine estuary and central reaches of that river continued to be the center of heavy fighting. Disengagement of German forces out of Normandy which, though accompanied by heavy fighting and difficult conditions, is about to be concluded. The bulk of the German 7th army has already crossed the lower Seine and formations which are still west or south of the river are rearguard units which are putting up tenacious resistance due to which the enemy forces following along the coastal area from Trouville to Pont-leveque have not yet even reached the lower reaches of the Risle River.

East of Lisieux, British spearheads are still some kilometers away from the river while between upper Risle and lower Seine German rearguards screening the detachment movements constantly engaged the Americans trying for a breakthrough there and halted them somewhere along the Bernay-Le Neubourg-Louviers line. Fierce fighting is still in progress on both sides of the road leading from Le Neubourg to the north and east.

In the Mantes section where the enemy bridgeheads on the northern bank of the Seine is still closely surrounded by German forces, no change took place yesterday.

Toulon, Marseilles Firm

Meanwhile, in Southern France, although some batteries and fortifications of Toulon have now yielded to overwhelming superiority of material, the German garrison continued to offer stubborn resistance against American and De Gaulle troops who have entered the town but have not yet succeeded in gaining control of the important port.

Also in Marseilles where only minor German forces were stationed, the Germans are still resisting. Since Wednesday when air-borne enemy troops were dropped north of Marseilles fighting has been raging with full intensity. Some enemy tanks penetrated into the town and fierce street-fighting ensued.

Further inland, part of the Blaskowitz army which until now had blocked the enemy advance into Rhone Valley are now apparently carrying out disengagement movement in the direction of Lyons. To block this operation, enemy formations in the mountains north of Durance River advanced northward then turned westward toward central Rhone. With support from French partisans, these formations approached close to the stream between Montelimar and Valence where at present heavy fighting is raging between them and German flank protections covering the German disengagement movements toward the east.

Churchill Plunged Britain Into Conflict, Declares McGovern

Domei

GENEVA, August 25.—By secretly negotiating with President Roosevelt behind the back of Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister at that time, Winston Churchill was undonbtedly responsible for Britain's entry into the war, revealed John McGovern, radical member of Parliament, recently in the House of Commons, writes the Irish magazine Leader. Churchill made Roosevelt promise to support Britain if the latter should enter the war, McGovern asserted. This public declaration by McGovern confirms the rumor which has been circulating in the anti-Axis camp for some time, the Leader continues. The promises which Churchill exacted from Roosevelt were made by the President without the knowledge of the American people, declared McGovern, basing his assertions on very reliable sources.

SOVIETS REPELLED FROM DANUBE AREA

Red Army Pressed Together In River Mouth Routed By Reich Gun Boats

Domei

BERLIN, August 25.—Due to the capitulation of Rumania, the fighting power of the Rumanian troops in the southern sector who until yesterday fought excellently at the side of their German comrades was partly impaired and the Soviets scored some gains yesterday against the remaining. Rumanian troops still fighting together with the German defenders.

The Soviets yesterday pushed ahead their tank wedges from the Jassy area toward the south and attempted to cut off the German formations which continued disengagement movements on both sides of the Pruth and at the middle of the Sereth River. At two points the pursuing Soviet tank forces destroyed bridges crossing the Pruth.

Latest reports said that fighting is now going on at the Danube delta. The Soviet fighting formation at the river mouth was pressed tightly together in the narrow space and were finally routed by shelling from German river gun boats.

The remaining fronts during the past 24 hours were characterized by successful German defense operations.

Soviet Drive Checked

At the Vistula bridgeheads northwest of Baranov, a large-scale Soviet break-through attempt northward was frustrated. The Red Army with about 10 infantry divisions and several mechanized units and tank corps pushed across the Vistula, but German infantry and armored divisions in joint action with air and artillery formations launched powerful counter-attacks and throwing back the Soviet forces to the Vistula bank averted the break-through attempt northward. The battle which lasted 12 days ended in a German defensive victory. In the course of the fighting, 434 Soviet tanks and 634 guns were destroyed or captured.

Between the Bug and Narev, the Soviets continued their attempts to break through from the area southwest of Bialystok but they were not able to overcome the tenacious German resistance. In this fighting zone alone, the Germans destroyed 39 Soviet tanks.

In concentric attacks, Soviet infantry and tank forces yesterday made repeated efforts to break through to the southern border of East Prussia. Displaying remarkable tenacity and strong counter-attacks, the Germans succeeded every time in halting the advancing Soviets. Fighting is raging at present in the region between Ostrov and Lomza and both sides are constantly bringing up fresh forces.

Relative quiet prevailed along the front of the entire East Prussian border up to the mouth of the Niemen. The Soviets in the Mitau region were completely tied down while German counter-attacks west of Modohn gained further ground despite repeated Soviet attacks to frustrate the German operations. The German offensive successes resulted in an increased stiffening of German resistance along the entire northern front between Modohn and Tartu.

Also northeast of Valk, the Soviets were prevented from making any headway notwithstanding repeated attacks. For several days, 10 Soviet rifle divisions supported by numerous tank and shell-thrower formations attacked the German lines without success. In embittered fighting, all their attacks were repulsed and a number of their tanks and guns were destroyed.

V-1 WILL CONTINUE TO WREAK DAMAGE, BRITISH CAUTIONED

Health Minister Admits Defense Squads Unable to Cope With Flying Bomb Activities

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 25.—Heavy damage will continue to be caused in the London area by the German flying bombs despite consistent efforts of the defense squads, according to Henry U. Willink, Health Minister, who cared for the homeless during the 1941 Blitz, a London dispatch disclosed today.

Willink said, "Practically hundred flying-bombs per day on the average were fired against us in August and caused heavy casualties as well as shocking damage to property." He renewed the appeal to women and children to stay out of London warning that parents must not be blind to the risks to which the children are still exposed.

He disclosed an unofficial recapitulation of property damage since the flying-bomb offensive started in mid-June which indicated that the explosion of each bomb caused the damage of 153 houses. On this basis about 1,100,000 properties suffered damage.

Another UP dispatch from London indicated that bombs were beginning to pass over the coast during daylight indicating the possibility of the vaunted V-2.

The London News Chronicle also published the statement that insurance against damage in value of about £2,000,000 are concluded daily by the big British insurance company of Lloyd against damage through the German flying bombs.

The paper mentioned that during the heavy German air-raids in 1940 and 1941 the total insurance sum of £9,000,000 were concluded or the equivalent of less than five days of flying bomb activity.

Morrison Issues Statement
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 25.—In view of the publicity which has been given to the allegation of widespread looting from the bombed premises in London and the anxiety which these stories have caused to those people whose homes have been damaged or left unoccupied, Herbert Morrison issued the following statement, according to a London report:

Theft from persons whose premises have been damaged by the enemy action is a particularly mean and despicable form of anti-social conduct, but it is important that its scale and extent should not be exaggerated.

Cases classified as looting include a variety of crimes, ranging from theft of valuable furniture and pocketing of small articles of little value.

There is no evidence whatever to suggest that looting is taking place on an organized basis or by gangs of professional criminals. In the first month of the flying bomb period, a total number of cases classed as looting in the metropolitan police district was only half the monthly average during 1940 and 1941 Blitz, and less than one third of the peak figure in that period.

Of those arrested for crime, nearly half were under 18 years of age. Looters caught by the police will be prosecuted with utmost rigorous penalties provided by the law for this crime and the courts have been made aware of the need for imposing appropriate sentences.

WAR ROUND-UP

In the main, the great gains achieved by the Imperial Japanese Forces on the China continent have been fully consolidated and extended following the reduction of the walled town of Hengyang, stronghold of the Chungking army in Hunan Province, on August 8.

Concerning the land operations on the China front, various Japanese Units in the Hunan area, having secured their key points, are continuously smashing the Chungking troops that are being assembled in the areas around Hengyang. At present, the enemy strength in the neighborhood of Hengyang totals about 10 divisions having been reinforced by a part of the mechanized units. They are closely facing the Japanese and desperately trying to strengthen their positions.

Enemy Strength Reduced

In the sector fronting Leiyang, the Chungking 37th and the 99th Armies had been moving furtively but after receiving a knock-out blow from the Japanese Forces, their fighting power has been greatly reduced and at present they are unable to launch any positive counterattack.

Concentrating in the areas east of the Siang River, Chungking forces, mainly composed of the 20th, 44th, 58th and the 72nd Armies are still active. Particularly, the 58th and 72nd Armies have been carrying out furtive movements in the area near Liling in an attempt to retake that city.

Although a part of the Chungking 73rd Army is attempting to organize guerrilla activity in the area west of Iyang and Sianghsiang while a part of the 74th Army is moving southward from the Changteh area, no important development has been seen on the front west of the lower stream of the Siang River.

Maintaining a determined offensive drive, units of the Japanese Air Force in the China area, closely cooperating with the Land Units, have shot down or damaged a total of 14 planes of the China-based U.S. air force in the short period of five days, from August 17, in spite of the fact that enemy guerilla activities in the air have been presistent.

Burma Front Active

In the Burma area, Japanese Units have ceaselessly been driving back large Chungking forces which have been active in the Lhameng, Tengyueh, Lungling and Mangshih areas. Particularly, serious fighting between the Japanese and Chungking forces have been raging in the Tengyueh area since August 15 and in the Lungling sector after August 16. Under cover of intense bombardments, the enemy is making repeated frontal attacks against the Japanese. In the short period of only eight days, between August 12-19, the Japanese inflicted devastating blows upon the enemy who suffered 2,118 killed.

Intercepting several tens of enemy carrier-borne planes that attempted to make morning raids over the Padang area in Sumatra in two waves on August 24, Japanese Forces there shot down two raiders and inflicted considerable damage upon others, thus succeeding in repulsing the enemy. Damage on the Japanese side was extremely slight.

Kyushu Raiders Smashed

Locally, the two reckless raids by the China-based U.S. air force on Kyushu and the western part of Chugoku district on the evening of August 20 and at midnight of the same day, were completely smashed by the Japanese Anti-Air-Raid Units which shot down 23 of the raiders out of about 100 that came attacking.

In addition, more than 10 of the enemy planes are believed to have been downed while 20-odd others are certain to have sustained considerable damage. Moreover, one enemy plane crashed on the China continent while fleeing back to its base.

It is also surmised that a considerable number of the Kyushu raiders are believed to have crashed into the sea on the way back to their base in China.

FRENCH REBEL SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH EDEN

Chelm Government to Control Polish Assets in U.S.S.R., Aussies Told

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, August 25.—An agreement was concluded today with regard to the internal affairs of France between Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and Rene Massigli, diplomatic representative of the French Committee for National Liberation, according to London dispatches. Also an agreement of the same import is supposed to have been drawn up between General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander of the anti-Axis Forces in Europe, and General Pierre Koenig, Commander of the French Forces in the Interior.

Moscow Notifies Aussies

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 25.—The Soviet Government has formally notified the Australian Government that there will no longer be any need of Australia representing Polish interests in the Soviet Union as a result of the exchange of diplomatic representatives between the Soviet Government and the Chelm regime, according to Moscow dispatches of the Exchange Telegraph. Australia had represented Polish interests in the Soviet Union since the severance of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Poland. The Soviet Government's notice stated that all Polish interests will hereafter be looked after by the Chelm diplomatic representative.

Re-Conversion Bill Rejected

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 25.—The ways and means committee in the United States House of Representatives rejected the Administration's version of a postwar (remobilization) and re-conversion bill approved by the Senate. However, the committee approved a bill of its own largely based on a program of peace-time economy. The bill leaves unemployment benefits in the hands of the State but deletes all the Senate's provisions for retraining and re-employing war workers. Three and a half million government employes were eliminated from postwar unemployment compensation.

Bomber Named Dominator

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—Consolidated Vultee Corporation's new super-bomber B-32 will be known as the 'Dominator,' company officials announced today.

KUNG THANKS U.S. FOR AID IN SPEECH BEFORE SENATE

Chungking Finance Minister Hands Roosevelt Personal Letter From Chiang

Domei

LISBON, August 2[illegible].—Chungking Finance Minister Dr. H. H. Kung, in a 15-minutes speech before the United States Senate yesterday, expressed his thanks for American aid to the Chiang Kai-shek regime and laid stress on the stiff resistance being put up by the Chungking forces, adding that Chungking will play an important role in international affairs in collaboration with anti-Axis nations, it is reported from Washington.

Kung today visited Roosevelt at the White House and handed him a personal letter from Chiang Kai-shek. While refraining from any statement regarding the contents of Chiang's letter Kung declared that he thought Roosevelt's recent visit to the Pacific front has served much to bolster the morale of anti-Axis soldiers in that area.

Koo Leaves for U.S.

Domei

STOCKHOLM August 25.—Ambassador Wellington Koo, chief Chungking delegate to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, left London for the United States today, according to a London dispatch. Previous to his departure he had a long talk with Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary.

May Recall Wavell

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 25.—Field-Marshal Viscount Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India, may be recalled to England to take up an important post and Sir Samuel Hoare, Ambassador to Spain, has been mentioned as the possible successor, according to a New Delhi report.

Bagrianoff Given Audience

Domei

BERLIN, August 25.—Bulgarian Prime Minister Ivan Bagrianoff and Lieutenant-General Russieff, Minister of War, were received by the Bulgarian regent today to discuss important problems, a Sofia dispatch disclosed.

Salazar, Franco Confer

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—Portuguese Premier Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar today received Nicholas Franco, Spanish Ambassador to Portugal, for discussion on various topics. No details were released.

IGUCHI EMPHASIZES JAPAN'S SUCCESSES IN POLITICAL FIELD

Avers Enemy's Counter-Active Efforts Cannot Alter Fact East Asia Has Been Freed

However impatiently the Anglo-American enemies may attempt counter-active measures, they will find it utterly impossible to alter the "solemn fact" that the peoples of Greater East Asia have wholeheartedly cooperated with Japan and that the liberation and independence of Greater East Asia have been realized as a natural consequence of the various policies and measures carried out by the Japanese Government, declared Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Information Board, on Saturday.

Commenting on an article entitled, "Japan Is Winning the Political War" by Helen Mears in the June issue of The American Mercury (which appeared in Saturday's issue of the Nippon Times) admitting Japan's political successes in Greater East Asia, Mr. Iguchi made the following statement:

For Japan the War of Greater East Asia is not simply an armed conflict but a spiritual war of even a greater significance as well. This fact is too well known to require reiteration. The liberation of the peoples of Greater East Asia and the construction of Greater East Asia on a new basis—these are in essence aims which are fundamentally spiritual in character. They seek to fulfill the age-long aspiration of the peoples who inhabit the vast region of Greater East Asia to discover their true selves and on the basis of a clearer consciousness of their rightful position in this part of the world mutually to respect their independence and sovereignty, to realize cooperation and harmony and to ensure the stability of East Asia, thereby realizing completely the ideal of common prosperity and well-being.

Stresses Declaration

So outstanding is the fact that it is needless to elucidate that along with the brilliant victories of our Imperial Forces since the outset of the war, the various policies and measures carried out by the Japanese Government throughout Greater East Asia have received the heartiest response of the various countries and peoples of the region, culminating last fall in the issuance of the epoch-making Joint Declaration of Greater East-Asiatic nations. This Declaration is a complete expression of the true state of mind of Greater East Asiatic nations and the principles it sets forth are destined to be progressively substantiated in all the years to come.

Nearly a year has passed since this historic declaration was made, but to this day our enemies, the United States and Britain, have failed to say a word against it nor do they seem to intend to say anything about it. It is presumed that in view of the very universality of the five great principles embodied in declaration and the strong alignment of the nations and peoples of Greater East Asia who have unanimously pledged to uphold them, the enemy, garrulous as they are when finding fault with others cannot but keep that declaration at a respectful distance and maintain silence.

In this connection our interest is drawn to an article appearing in the magazine, The American Mercury, of June this year. Written under the title, "Japan Is Winning the Political War," the authoress, Helen Mears, points out that the United States in prosecuting the present war is, as before, thinking only in terms of its own self-interest, giving not the slightest thought to the racial or national awakening of the peoples of Asia and the South Seas and that the United States is obsessed with the idea that if only Japan can be defeated and eliminated entire East Asia can be disposed of at its own pleasure. However, the realities of the situation, the author says, do not make the problem so simple.

After pointing out the fundamental defect and mistake of the American attitude and view toward East Asia and criticizing the self-conceited policy of the United States toward Asia, authoress Mears treats with importance the fact that the countries and peoples of Asia are in full accord with what is said in Japan's "political propaganda" and are giving to Japan their whole-hearted cooperation.

Stating that Anglo-American policies toward China are merely a belated emulation of those of Japan, Mears describes the circumstances surrounding the abolition of extra-territoriality.

Mears' article is an open confession of the spiritual weakness of our Anglo-Saxon enemies as it is a revelation of the low level of their trend of thought. Mears attributes Japan's political successes in Greater East Asia to what she calls "propaganda." But Japan's "propaganda" is not to be placed in the same category with the propaganda of the United States and Britain, full of deception as it is a propaganda in the worst sense of the term. What Japan propagates both at home and abroad are policies which with loyal consistency are founded upon the pursuance of the lofty spirit guiding the foundation of our Empire. What Japan propagates is her age-old ideal of enabling all peoples to have each its proper place and under the principles of equality and reciprocity to spread throughout the world, the relationship of the good neighbor and to create a world in which all nations and peoples may live in mutual help and concord. That the peoples of Greater East Asia have in unison cooperated whole-heartedly with Japan and that the liberation and independence of Greater East Asia have now seen the dawn of their fulfillment are only a natural consequence of the ideals and spirit which guide all our actions. However impatiently the Anglo-American enemies may attempt counter-active measures or whatever cunning schemes they may formulate, they will find it utterly impossible to alter this solemn fact.

U.S. Army Casualties Total 261,589 So Far, Announces Stimson

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—The total casualties of the United States army since the beginning of the war up to August 8 was announced as 261,589 by U.S. Secretary of War Henry Stimson today, according to a Washington report. His announcement said that the dead totalled 48,880, the wounded 128,931 (38,519 already returned to war duties), the missing 42,956, and those taken prisoner 42,822. It was also announced that since the beginning of the European invasion up to August 20, the casualties suffered by the United States army forces were 1,221 dead and missing, and 1,754 wounded, or a total of 2,975.

NELSON'S TACTICS FLAYED BY DEWEY

Rubber Director Accuses WPB Head of Engaging in 'Typical Washington Sniping'

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—Smoldering dissension among and between America's boards and bureaus was manifested again by Rubber Director Bradley Dewey who today accused Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, of engaging in "typical Washington sniping" of the type that led to the resignation of Charles E. Wilson yesterday as executive Vice-Chairman of the WPB, according to a Washington dispatch.

Dewey in a statement called Nelson's testimony before the Senate's War Investigation Committee "sniping" of the type which also "made many good Americans unwilling to give services that otherwise would be of value to the country in the conduct of the war." Dewey referred to Nelson's testimony recently in which Nelson said that the rubber program was all completed but for the tires.

Wilson's Resignation Letter
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 25.—The letter of resignation sent by Charles Wilson, Vice-Chairman of the WPB, to President Roosevelt which has been published, runs in part as follows, according to a Washington dispatch:

". . . Since Saturday when you issued your public statement regarding Mr. Nelson's trip to China and your request that I assume direction of the War Production Board, there has been renewed circulation in the press and over the radio of stories, . . . which were in my opinion inspired by subordinate officials of the board connected with the personal staff of Mr. Wilson.

"Many of my immediate staff and I have presented to Mr. Nelson urgent requests that these individuals be forced to discontinue their unfair attacks and criticism of members of the organization.

"Mr. Nelson has disclaimed any responsibility for these attacks, asserting that they were made without his knowledge or approval.

"He acknowledged many times to us that there has never been any issue in the Production Board as between small and large business and that no problem was ever decided on that basis.

"He has also repeatedly acknowledged that the staff and I have been fully cooperative in reconversion. I need not tell you that I favor reconversion and have approved and set in operation many steps which have already affected reconversions to a large degree.

"I have done this without publicity because I believe publicity might interfere with the war production.

"I have again and again expressed the view that I am opposed to any interference with the war production as its necessities are presented to me by the Commander-in-Chief and by the joint Chiefs of Staff. . . ."

24 RAIDERS BLASTED BY JAPANESE UNITS OVER KAU BAY AREA

Determined Counter-Attacks Drive Off All Attackers in Southwest and Central Pacific

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, August 26.—Japanese Forces in the Kau Bay area on Halmahera Island shot down 10 B-24 bombers and damaged 14 others on August 24 when a formation of 75 enemy fighters and bombers made a daylight attack on our positions.

A group of several large-sized enemy planes attacked Menado on the western tip of the Celebes at dawn of the same day. Promptly intercepting the raiders, the Japanese Forces on the spot shot down one plane and repulsed all the others.

Meanwhile, a total of nine anti-Axis aircraft attacked Menoekwari in the western part of New Guinea Island but were unable to carry out an effective raid due to the vigorous Japanese counter-attack. The number of enemy aircraft that passed over Menoekwari in August totaled 267, including fighters and bombers.

In the meantime, more than 10 waves, aggregating a total of 120 enemy fighter and bomber planes appeared over the Babo area, New Guinea Island. Japanese Forces promptly carried out a counter-attack and shot down four enemy planes.

Yiojima, Palau Raiders Smashed

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 26.—A formation of 19 B-24 bombers attempted to attack Yiojima Island yesterday afternoon. The Japanese Forces met the foe in a furious aerial combat and shot down one B-24. All the other raiders were routed. It is believed that these enemy planes came from a base on Saipan Island.

Japanese Units on Palau Island downed one B-24 bomber in an engagement with 17 anti-Axis aircraft which attacked our position yesterday morning.

U.S. NAVY HANDICAPPED BY SHORTAGE OF SHIPS

Admiral Irish Says War in Pacific Will Last Until the End of 1945

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—Testifying before the House Committee for Post-War Military Policies during its debates concerning the disposal of surplus property, Rear-Admiral James Irish, inventory control officer for the navy, stated that the American navy is "assuming that the war against Japan will proceed at least until the end of 1945," according to a Washington dispatch.

Admiral Irish made his comment after declaring that the "currently successful prosecution of the navy's war in the Pacific is being handicapped by the failure to obtain necessary ships such as troop carriers, refrigerator ships and other important parts of the shipbuilding program." He appealed, "We need rockets, high-capacity ammunition and anti-aircraft guns all of which are essential for the successful prosecution of the war."

The delays of the shipbuilding program, he explained, was due to the "inability to obtain items such as electric motors."

MOSCOW DEMANDS AID FROM RUMANIA

King Michael's Hopes of Peace After Surrender to Soviet Union Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, August 25.—The Soviet Foreign Commissariat made a statement over the radio in connection with the treason of King Michael and his clique. This declaration is interesting according to the opinion of Berlin political circles because of the statement that Moscow promises armistice to the Rumanians only if they will support the Soviet army in the "liquidation of the German troops."

There will be no suspension of military operations on Rumanian territory before such support is guaranteed, pointed the Soviet Foreign Commissariat. This will be the first disappointment for Rumanians who believed in the promise given by King Michael, saying that the war would be over for Rumania with the surrender to Moscow. The King had wishfully thought that such would be the case. Moscow, however, as is clearly revealed by the Soviet declaration, does not even think of offering armistice to Rumania.

For the time being nothing has changed in the relations between Moscow and Rumania. Rumania is now confronted with the necessity of continuing the war although the King expects her to join her enemies. It is, however, expected and hoped, that the struggle within Rumania will soon be concluded and that the national-minded forces will gain the upperhand in order to keep Rumania away from the disaster to which she has been led by King Michael and his clique. No clashes or belligerent acts have occurred on the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier.

Competent German quarters show marked reserve in commenting on the latest events in Rumania. Although details of the measures taken by the Rumanian nationalists and by the Germans are not yet available, political observers in Berlin are inclined to believe that things in Rumania are not developing according to the plans and wishes of the traitor clique. This impression was also voiced by the spokesman of the German Foreign Office who, at the press conference this afternoon, pointed to the cautious comments made on the Rumanian situation in London. He referred in this connection to the Exchange report dealing with the question of whether King Michael and his political advisers had actually made certain that the Soviet guarantees offered some time ago to Rumania were still valid today.

The Exchange report, moreover, significantly hints at the possibility of an "overhasty decision" on the part of King Michael and his clique. The Soviet request that the Rumanians, with the help of the Soviet forces, should seize Transylvania has, in the opinion of German political circles, been made with the obvious intention of involving of Rumanians in encounters with Hungarian troops so that in the meanwhile the Soviets would be free to deal with Moldavia and Dobrudja as they like militarily and politically.

It is stressed in Berlin that the manner in which two European nations are being played out one against another is typical of the Anglo-American methods.

Agrees to Armistice

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—The Rumanian Government made the following announcement yesterday, according to a Bucharest report.

1. Rumania accepted the armistice terms proposed by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union.
2. Premier General Ion Antonescu resigned and General Constantine Sanatescu organized a new Cabinet.
3. The Rumanian Government cancels the Vienna decision for annexing a portion of the Transylvanian district of Hungary.
4. The entire people must rally around the King and strive to surmount the present crisis.

Made Feint on Bulgaria

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—Anglo-American diplomatic intrigue has resulted in the recent political change in Rumania and also the conclusion of armistice with the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, state reports received up to late yesterday evening.

The Anglo-Americans cleverly made it appear that its attention was centered on Bulgaria to make it leave the Axis side by bringing political pressure to bear on that country. While the world's attention was thus directed toward Bulgaria, the actual diplomatic offensive of the United States and Britain was directed against the Rumanian Government.

About a month ago, a Count close to the Rumanian Royal family made repeated diplomatic negotiations at Cairo with A. J. Vishinsky, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, representing the Soviet Union. This fact was known to the German Government at that time but the nature and result of the negotiations were not known until the last moment. However, ever since the betrayal of the Badoglio regime, Germany has fully prepared for a similar possibility in Rumania. Thus German measures to meet this development are ready.

U.S., Britain Not Consulted

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 25.—The London correspondent of the Nya Dagligt Allehanda reports that it is stressed in the British capital that the King of Rumania decided to capitulate without having negotiated with England and the United States. Political circles in London do not believe that the new Rumanian "Government" will last long. It is thought that it will soon have revolutionary tendencies and that King Michael will have to flee and share the fate of his father.

In the meantime, London is very anxious to emphasize Rumania's exit from the war, a London report in Svenska Dagbladet states. The idea of the participation of Rumanian troops on the Russian side as "co-belligerents" which the Soviet conditions are supposed to have included, is not popular in Britain, the paper continues, adding that England is of the opinion that such a neck-breaking hairpin turn is hard to digest.

Utmost War Co-Effort With Reich Expressed By Hungarian Leader

Domei

BERLIN, August 25.—Expressing his sincere desire for further war collaboration with the Reich, Premier Doeme Sztojay of Hungary cabled to Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop as follows: "As soon as I am restored in health, I would like to take steps to strengthen the common front of resistance and to heighten the comradeship-in-arms that exists between Germany and Hungary." The message was in reply to a telegram of inquiry over the condition of Premier Sztojay which was recently sent by the Reich Foreign Minister. The Hungarian Premier has been failing in health recently and had undergone an operation some time ago.

GERMAN AIRMAN SCORES HIS 301ST VICTORY IN AIR

Domei

BERLIN, August 25.—First Lieutenant Erich Hartmann, commander of a fighter squadron, was decorated by the Fuehrer with the Oak Leaves with Swords and Diamonds to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross today as the 18th soldier of the German armed forces on the occasion of his 301st victory in the air. He destroyed 11 Soviet airplanes in air combats over the central sector of the Eastern Front yesterday and thus increased his list of enemy machines downed by him to 301.

The young 22-year-old officer is thus heading the German fighter aces. First Lieutenant Hartmann was still attending school in 1940. He was born in 1922 at Weissach, near Stuttgart, as the son of a physician. He spent his early childhood in China where his father had settled. In October, 1940, he joined the forces and became a fighter pilot and two years later he flew his first sorties on the Eastern Front. His success is all the more remarkable as the victories in the air were mainly achieved during the particularly unfavorable winter months and almost always against a numerically superior opponent.

In October, 1943, he was decorated with the Knight's Cross, and six months later with the Oak Leaves and on July 5, 1944, with the Swords after having shot down 263 enemy aircraft.

CHURCHILL, POPE CONFER

Vatican Head to Make World-Wide Broadcast on September 1

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 25.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill wound up his visit to Rome following a private audience granted by Pope Pius XII, according to a Rome dispatch received here. Another report said that Churchill left Rome following the conference with the Pope.

It was also announced by the Vatican that the Pope will make a world-wide broadcast from Vatican City radio station on September 1, marking the fifth anniversary of the beginning of the war.

Ichang Thrust Seen

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—Chungking military authorities yesterday declared that part of the Chungking forces is now attempting to make a counter-thrust against the Ichang area, the base of the Japanese Forces in Hupei Province, with the aim of reducing the Japanese pressure in the southern part of Hunan Province.

MANY EX-CONVICTS SERVE IN U.S. ARMY

One-Tenth of Yank Troops Composed of Men Who Had Committed Brutal Crimes

There are in the American army more than 500,000 ex-convicts who had been released recently from prisons where they had served prolonged terms for the gravest crimes, and these men are admired by their superiors because they are capable of great brutality.

This relevation about the character of the American army was made by Donald Laird in a recent number of the American magazine American Weekly.

Laird's exposure has shocked the world, coming on the heels of the revolting reports which have revealed that American troops at the front desecrate the dead bodies of Japanese heroes and about American children playing with the skulls of Japanese soldiers who had met a gallant death in action, reports that have aroused the righteous fury of the world at large and which prove that America is the enemy of all humanity.

One of Laird's statements about the American army follows:

"There are in the American army nearly 500,000 men who have served prison terms. They are for the most part rendering a good account of themselves and some of them are the possessors of high orders granted them for heroism on the battlefield. These men, before they joined the colors, were serving prison terms for all sorts of violent crimes."

On the basis that America has an army of about 7,000,000 men, it can be concluded that a little less than one-tenth of the entire American army is made up of gangsters and ex-convicts.

Laird has the following to say about the "gangster units" in the American army:

"Without exception these fellows are receiving special consideration from their superiors. They are conscious of the large part they are occupying in the hearts of officers they are under, and are puffed up with pride."

Laird's article is illustrated. One of the pictures shows an ex-convict in the uniform of the U.S. army, wielding an automatic revolver. By his side is another ex-convict soldier ready to fire a machine-gun.

The caption of this picture is:

"A scientific inquiry made by Yale University has established the value of gansters as soldiers. Once they find themselves on the battlefield they are swayed completely by the desire to resort to brute force."

This is a baffling statement to any man with any sense of human decency. But the fact remains that the position of the American army is such that it cannot show as much bravery as the average army is expected to show unless it makes use of the inherent brutality of gangsters and adopts their cruel methods.

Laird's disclosure means that the Americans themselves have branded their army as nothing better than a host of brutes. And, in face of this disclosure there cannot be any room for doubt about the true character of the American army.

FOE PLANES TO TENGYUEH

60 Craft of U.S. 10th Air Force Appear Over City for 1st Time

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—A total of 60 American planes under the command of Brigadier-General Russell Tender, a part of the U.S. 10th air force in India, on August 22 appeared over Tengyueh of the Nu River front for the first time and dropped incendiary bombs in the northeastern area of the city, Chungking military authorities announced on August 24, according to a Chungking dispatch received here.

The Nu River front has hitherto been under the charge of the U.S. 14th air force, but it suffered heavy losses at the hands of the Japanese Air Units and it has nevertheless to direct its main force for the China continent so as to resist against the Japanese. It is probably due to this reason that a part of the 10th air force took part in the fighting over the Nu River front by mobilizing those idle planes on the Indo-Burnese front where air activities are now restricted by the rainy season.

Arrese Meeting Franco

Domei

MADRID, August 25.—Jose Luis de Arrese, Minister and Secretary-General of the Spanish Falange, left San Sebastian yesterday for Paco de Meiras to meet General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, who is sojourning there at present,

Conflict Carried to Paris

Ignoring the innumerable historical and cultural monuments in the city of Paris, the Anglo-American troops are reported to be battering their way toward the area around the Arc de Triomphe in the heart of the city. Fierce fighting is raging in the vicinity of Vernon, Mantes, Meulan, St. Germain and Arpajon, seen in the above map. The photo shows the section of Paris centered around the Place de E'Toile.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 25

In the area northwest of Paris, the enemy with strong forces from the west and south is following our divisions which have detached themselves toward the lower course of the Seine. The pressure of the enemy was particularly strong south of Elbeuf, where our troops in a counter-attack yesterday closed the gap in the front. West of Paris, the enemy, supported by numerous tanks, reached the western outskirts of the city and heavy street fighting is going on in the outer suburbs. The attempts of the enemy to cross the Seine west of Melun were frustrated in a counter-attack. In one sector, the enemy forces are still on the eastern bank of the river.

There is embittered fighting in the area of Toulon and Marseilles. In some fortified points, our troops effectively supported by coastal artillery are defending themselves and thus made possible detaching movements of all other formations toward Lyons. In the mountain territory east of the Rhone, our detachments' screening flanks are engaged in fights with fast enemy units which are trying to prevent our movements in the Rhone valley.

Our patrol boats off the mouth of the Schelde, sank an enemy E-boat and set several others aflame. One German boat was lost after hard fighting.

A total of 200 terrorists were killed in the Franco-Belgian area.

The retaliation fire in greater London was intensified during day and night yesterday.

From Italy, there are no reports of outstanding events. There was reconnaissance activity on both sides.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, our troops now that parts of the Rumanian formations have ceased resistance against the Soviets, are further withdrawing toward the Pruth and Sereth and numerous enemy tanks were destroyed.

Between the Carpathians and the Vistula, strong local Soviet attacks were smashed. In the Vistula bridgehead northwest of Baranov our infentry and panzer divisions, effectively supported by the Luftwaffe and flak, after hard defensive fighting and successful counter-attacks have foiled the enemy attempts to break through toward the north. Two Soviet tank and two mechanized corps as well as 12 enemy rifle divisions suffered very heavy losses. In these fights, 434 enemy tanks and 634 guns were either seized or destroyed between August 11 and 23.

Between the Bug and the Narev, the enemy attempt to break through was foiled in an embittered struggle yesterday and 39 enemy tanks were destroyed here.

West of Modohn, repeated enemy attacks were frustrated, while northeast of Valk renewed Soviet attacks were unsuccessful. In an embittered struggle lasting several days, the onslaught of 10 Soviet rifle divisions strengthened by tank and mortar formations was repulsed.

In the Dorpat area, German and Esthonian troops checked strong enemy attacks and 38 Soviet aircraft were downed yesterday in aerial combats and by flak. First-Lieutenant Hartmann, decorated with the Oak Leaves With Swords to The Knight's Cross of The Iron Cross, who is the wing commander in a German fighter squadron, downed 11 enemy aircraft alone and thus scored his 301st air victory.

Twenty British aircraft were downed when the enemy made another raid on a German naval base in northern Norway.

It has been revealed that our U-boats in operations in the Arctic, in addition to the enemy cruiser reported sunk on August 23, have also sunk an auxiliary aircraft carrier and four destroyers and one more enemy warship was severely damaged by torpedo hits.

U.S. bombers attacked northern and central Germany as well as Sudetenland and Bohemia. Kiel and Pardubitz were particularly hit and 48 enemy aircraft including 43 four-engined bombers were downed in these attacks by our anti-aircraft defense.

GERMANY WARNS ENEMY

Says Attack on Royal Villa Means Destruction of Art Works

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—The German Foreign Office has sent the British and the United States governments through Switzerland as its protective power a note informing them that the Reich would regard any attack on the Royal Villa in Poggi on Cajano, five kilometers northwest of Siena, as an act of destruction of the irreplaceable works of art. Treasures of art from various museums in Italy and archives have been stored in this building belonging to the former King and they are among the greatest treasures of the Tuscan renaissance.

No German troops are in this Villa Reale nor in its neighborhood, the note states, adding that this area is not being used for military purposes nor is such use contemplated for the future.

7,250 V-1'S HURLED AGAINST S. ENGLAND

Figure Covers Period Since the Start of Attacks, British Government Admits

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—The Germans have sent about 7,250 flying bombs, each carrying a ton of explosives, against London and Southern England, the British Government disclosed tonight as the V-1 attacks continued after a lull of several hours, according to a London dispatch.

A joint communique from the Ministries of Air and Home Security has estimated that the Germans have fired 5,250 V-1's from the beginning of the attacks in mid-June until the end of July, and another 2,000 during the first three weeks of August.

Nearing End of Endurance

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 23.—The 8,000,000 Londoners are gripped with fear of German dynamite meteors which come sweeping over Southern England day after day, causing heavy casualties among the citizens and demolishing buildings, says the American weekly Time, in its issue of August 14.

The people of London are in constant fear of dynamite meteors, Time said. Ceaselessly menaced by the German flying bombs, the citizens cannot make any plans. At night they cannot sleep in peace. The Londoners previously experienced the menace of high efficiency bombs, but the damage caused by air compression due to flying bombs is the worst that they have ever experienced.

While subjected to attacks by dynamite meteors, some people often die from no visible wound whatsoever. The Londoners are often wounded not directly by flying bombs, but by fragments of glass. If they are sitting near windows when flying bombs explode the tremendous air blast tears the skin off their faces.

London has been changed greatly since the dynamite meteors first appeared over the city. More than 1,000,000 citizens have been evacuated from London and many more have left voluntarily. It is reported that 1,000,000 more Londoners are now ready to evacuate.

As a result of the speedy, compulsory evacuation, the shops are no longer crowded with customers. People no longer stand in lines in front of the stores, and restaurants look empty. The Londoners are apparently afraid to eat in restaurants which have too many window-panes.

At night, the Londoners cannot sleep in peace. Many thousands of citizens often spend the night in one large air-raid shelter. The air-raid shelters in back yards which had sheltered the people during the devastating attacks by German bombers, have been reconstructed.

Attesting to the Londoners' extreme fear of dynamite meteors, is the fact that the number of absentees at factories has greatly increased. The Londoners are so accustomed to seeing the devastations and casualties wrought by flying bombs that Prime Minister Churchill's recent announcement admitting 4,735 killed, 14,000 severely wounded and 17,000 buildings completely demolished, since the first appearance of dynamite meteors did not come as a surprise to the citizens.

Driven to utter fear and restlessness, the Londoners are said to be nearing the end of their endurance.

Press Comments

Saturday, August 26

MEANING OF NEW LOAN TO CHINA

ASAHI—To contribute toward stabilizing the development of the Central Reserve Bank of China, the Bank of Japan now for the second time has extended a loan to the Chinese bank.

The Central Reserve Bank of China is the central bank of that country, and for the sake of the collaboration with Japan and the successful prosecution of the war it is a most urgent requirement that the circulation area of the Central Reserve notes be expanded, the finances stabilized, and the value of the currency maintained. The Central Reserve Bank of China, through the colossal support given by our country, as well as through the adequate measures taken by the National Government of China and the authorities of the bank itself, has been ever more strengthening its foundation. The notes issued by that bank have become the only currency in Central and South China, and the bank itself has become one of the most powerful central banks in the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region.

It is expected that with the new loan now extended, the bank will hereafter, as one powerful wing of the financial ring of Greater East Asia, make further rapid progress toward its healthy development and that several steps forward will be achieved in the firm establishment of the financial structure of Greater East Asia as based on the trust in the Yen currency.

The significance of the new loan is not confined to the manifestation of the close relationship linking the two central banking institutions of Japan and China, but at the same time the loan is a concrete revelation of the support extended by our country to the growth and strengthening of new China.

The spirit permeating our attitude vis-a-vis China, from the Three Hirota Principles to the Konoye Statement, the Japan-China Basic Treaty, the Sino-Japanese Alliance Pact, the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, and the most recent New Statement to China—this spirit is expressed in the restoration of China's sovereignty and independence by smashing the shackles imposed by the aggressors.

However, as to the successive statements and declarations, it would have been unreasonable to expect them to have an effect on the entire people of China. That is because the masses are wont to think of things in concrete forms. Through abstract ideas alone, one can have no strong power to lead the masses to action. What does not touch on material interests in general, has little intensity to appeal to the feelings, and therefore cannot command the actions of the masses. We have to say that it is difficult to lead the masses to action unless there is involved some kind of realistic hope for the future.

Japan has already during the first year of the War of Greater East Asia cut to pieces the iron chains of Anglo-American aggression through her military offensive, and during the second year she has through her political offensive supported the recovery of China, supported the independence of New States on the one hand and the participation of the local native inhabitants in the political administration on the other, and has thus given a realistic hope for the future to all peoples and races of Greater East Asia. The statements and declarations, too, can appeal to the feelings of the masses and lead them to action only if they are endorsed by such realistic measures. America and Britain, too, have again and again given loans to Chungking, but all of them have been nothing but economic aggression. A recent foreign dispatch reported that Pearl Buck and other American experts on China have demanded the serious reconsideration of the authorities by pointing out the following:

"The policy of the United States toward East Asia has succeeded in gaining perfect contempt in India, in estranging the Chinese, and in augmenting the alarm and incredulity of the Chinese."

The Anglo-American support of Chungking is rather heightening the antagonism and hatred toward America and Britain among the masses under the rule of Chungking. This trend clearly reveals that even the masses under the rule of Chungking have begun to feel that the American war aims not only offer no realistic profit whatsoever and no bright ray for the future to the States and peoples of Greater East Asia, but that America wants to enslave Greater East Asia forever. It also reveals that those masses have now begun to realize the ideal of the reconstruction of Asia. The current new loan, as a concrete manifestation of the support of our country for the renaissance of New China, will further strongly propel this trend.

GERMAN WAR PLAN STILL UNAFFECTED

Rumanian Development, Swedish Move Have Little Effect on Basic Strategy

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—With an armistice agreement between the Anglo-American-Soviet Governments and Rumania reported to have been signed, the Rumanian forces in front of Jassy have ceased resistance, and the Soviet army yesterday advanced southeast some 150 kilometers with its armored units penetrating into one corner of the new Transylvanian border, thus attempting to cut off the retreat of the German army east of Jassy. Thus, the German forces are exposed to the danger of being encircled, but inasmuch as they are fairly powerful units they are expected to be able to break through the enemy encirclement, in collaboration with the German forces in the Hungarian area.

Since the Rumanian traitor regime says that it does not recognize the borderline fixed by the Vienna Agreement, the Rumanian army may advance into the Transylvanian district of Hungary. In anticipation of such a situation, the Hungarian Government has already mustered its main force in the same area, and it is feared that a clash may occur between Hungary and Rumania.

On the other hand, the Swedish Government is reportedly tightening its diplomatic encirclement front against Germany with the ultimate object of terminating the European War at the earliest possible date. Indicative of this move is the Swedish Government's suspension of Swedish ship sailings for Germany.

There is no doubt that the falling-out of the Rumanian Government from the Axis line-up has made nearer the anti-Axis bases for air-raiding Germany. However, inasmuch as the German High Command is firmly determined to continue resistance, taking all such anti-Axis plots into consideration, the above developments will not have serious effect upon the fundamental policies of the German operations, it is stated.

Turkish Cabinet Meets

Domei

BERLIN, August 25.—The Turkish Cabinet met yesterday at noon presided by Prime Minister Sukru Saracoglu it was announced today, according to an Ankara dispatch.

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CHUNGKING LOSES INDUSTRIAL BELT

Factories Centered Around Hengyang, Kweilin—Nippon Successes Upset Activities

By M. KADOWAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

HENGYANG, August 26.—In view of the fact that Chungking industrial facilities are concentrated around Hengyang and Kweilin, the successful Japanese operations in Hunan and Kwangtung Provinces have greatly hampered Chungking's industrial activities.

Since the commencement of the China Affair, Chungking has been desperately endeavoring to move industrial plants to the southwestern and northwestern areas, while at the same time attempting to induce industrialists to invest their capital in the development of industries in the hinterland.

It is evident that Chiang Kai-shek for continuing resistance against Japan, has pinned his hope on the industrial activities in the southeastern sector of Hunan Province, and in some areas in Kwangsi, Kwangtung and Szechwan Provinces.

According to statistics released by the enemy, there are 328 factories in the southern and central parts of the Chungking-controlled areas, of which 123 are in Hunan Province and 176 in Kwangsi Province. Of those factories, 175 are engaged in manufacturing machinery, 78 in the chemical industry, 17 in the electric industry, 18 in the iron industry, 17 in the coal and tin industries and others in various other fields.

The total investment in all these industries is estimated at 220,000,000 yuan. One plant is capitalized at more than 100,000,000 yuan, four at 10,000,000 yuan, eight at 5,000,000 yuan, 29 at 1,000,000 yuan and 17 at 500,000.

Vital Railway Line

With industrial facilities crowded around the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway, particularly about Hengyang and Kweilin, the line has been a vital artery for the Chungking-held areas.

Only four of the factories are engaged in the machine industry, three in manufacturing rolling stock, two in the production of war arms and others in flour and rice milling. There are numerous saw mills, but no machine-tool industry has developed yet.

In the chemical industrial field, oil is the only industry showing considerable development. Otherwise, the industries in the hinterland are small in scale.

Amazing is the fact that in spite of the issuance of notes to the extent of 40,000,000,000 to 50,000,000,000 yuan by the Chungking regime, no large investments have been made in the industrial field. This must be partly ascribed to the issuance of notes by the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, and the Farmers' Bank, independently of one another, thus causing difficulties in financial control. Furthermore, the banks in the hinterland have been hesitating to invest in the industrial field due to the slow rotation of capital and prefer to invest in commercial enterprises, while at the same time absorbed in hoarding.

The recent capture of productive centers where industrial activities have been carried on to a certain extent amidst the war, must be a fatal blow to the Chungking regime.

TO ABOLISH ENTRY EXAMS

Aspirants to Army Schools Will Take Physical and Oral Tests

For the convenience of students of wartime Japan who have been rendering meritorious services at the front on the one hand and, on the other, further increasing production behind the guns day in and day out, the entrance examinations at the Army Preparatory Academy and the Army Intendants' School will be abolished from 1945, it was made public by the Army.

Contrary to the usual custom of past years, those who desire to entry these two Army institutes will be selected after passing physical and oral examinations at which time their school record, and the result of their mobilized labor work will be taken into consideration.

Hashimoto Given New Post

[illegible] Hashimoto, Chief Civil Administrator in Army service has been appointed an investigation officer of the Finance Ministry, according to an announcement made on Saturday. Mr. Hashimoto's appointment will make two investigation officers for the Finance Ministry, the other being Takeki Nakamura.

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Chou Fo-hai Honored At Formal Banquet By Prime Minister

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso gave a formal welcome dinner in honor of Chou Fo-hai, acting President of the Executive Yuan of the National Government of China, at his official residence at 6 p.m. Friday. Present at the banquet were Tsai Pei, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, President of the Privy Council, Dr. Toru Shimizu, Vice-President of the Privy Council, Tsuneo Matsudaira, Imperial Household Minister, Hachiro Arita, Adviser to the Foreign Office, Shunichi Matsumoto, Foreign Vice-Minister, Sotaro Ishiwata, Minister of Finance, Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Chief of the Naval General Staff, Kumaichi Yamamoto, Ambassador to Thailand, Ryutaro Nagai, General Hideki Tojo, Kamesaburo Yamashita, Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Governor of the Bank of Japan, and the Chiefs of the three Cabinet Bureaus.

ALL POSSIBLE SUPPORT TO CHINA EMPHASIZED

Japanese Embassy at Nanking Issues Statement on Credit Extension to CRB

Domei

NANKING, August 25.—Regarding the extension of a credit of ¥400,000,000 by the Bank of Japan to the Central Reserve Bank of China, the Japanese Embassy here made the following statement today:

The contract for extending the ¥400,000,000 credit was formally concluded between the Governors of the Bank of Japan and the Central Reserve Bank of China. The Imperial Japanese Government has hitherto spared no efforts in according every possible support by way of consolidating the foundation of the Central Reserve Bank of China and stabilizing the Central Reserve Bank Notes. The recent ¥400,000,000 credit to the Central Reserve Bank of China is another indication of Japan's policy toward China. It goes without saying that hereafter the currency policies in China will make healthy progress and the economic structure further consolidated.

Cable Briefs

U.S. HOTELS DETERIORATE

Guests in American hotels are finding the war effecting every phase of hotel life in a most unpleasant and hitherto unprecedented way, reports the American weekly Time in an article describing the situation prevailing in the U.S. hotels in 1944, as follows:

Greatly understaffed as they are, most hotels now find it necessary to keep the guests waiting in long queues outside the reception office. Elevators which are badly in need of repair, are being pressed into service and operated by inexperienced young boys and girls or by deaf old men absolutely unfit for such work. Though some hotels can still boast of bell-hops, the guest is usually forced to carry his own baggage.

Unmade beds, writing tables overflowing with cigarette butts, dirty, wet towels dangling over the washstand—all are eloquent manifestations of the dire lack of helpers now being experienced by so many hotels.

IDLE SPINDLES INCREASE

Though the U.S. has turned to the 48-hour working shift as a last resort in a desperate attempt to check the rapid decline in production, this change has brought about no relief in the fundamental problem of labor shortage. Only 22,280,000 spindles were working in July this year compared to 23,110,000 in July 1943. This is the lowest record yet registered since January.

YANK BOMBERS 'BUM'

Due to some defect in the mechanical releasing devices of several U.S. Army air force bombers, four civilians were killed and five others severely injured in Florida recently when several bombs fell beyond the target.

AUSSIE BRIDES IN 'FRISCO

With high hopes of embarking upon a new life under the protecting arms of Uncle Sam, 296 more Australian war brides have arrived in San Francisco. This forms the largest contingent of Australian wives of American soldiers yet to arrive in the U.S. Including the 72 babies who were brought by this last group, the number of babies traveling to America with their Australian mothers, has reached the 200 mark. Australian sources have announced that there will be a still greater number of Australian brides flooding America in the near future and 134 of them are now awaiting transportation, while 200 others have applied for permits to enter the U.S.

CHUNGKING HIDING FALL OF HENGYANG

Keeping Bitter Truth Away From Public by Propagandizing Imaginary 'Victories'

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 25.—Chungking is now out to propagandize its illusory "victory" in order to keep the public away from the bitter truth of the fall of Hengyang, according to reports available here.

What a terrible blow the recent reduction of Hengyang has dealt to the Chiang Kai-shek regime can be surmised from the fact that the Chungking authorities have yet withheld the publication of the surrender of the Chungking forces at the Hengyang Front.

Apparently worried over the effect which the loss of this strategic city might exert on the public's morale, the Chungking authorities are giving much publicity to the futile operations now in progress for the recapture of the citadel and the commencement of counter-offensives in Honan Province as well as to the drive in Burma subsequent to the Japanese withdrawal from Myitkyina.

A Chungking dispatch of the Central News Agency reported that Chungking authorities held an all-country rally yesterday together with a reception in honor of General Cheng Tung-kuo, Deputy Commander of the Chungking forces in India, who is now back in the Chiang capital. With farcical gayety, Chungking leaders are reported to have presented a ring and handkerchiefs to General Cheng and porcelain wares to Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell Deputy Commander of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia, apparently with a view to impressing the public with false victories and American-Chungking cooperation.

MEDICAL BODY BOLSTERED

Okada, Former Welfare Vice-Chief, Joins Therapeutics Group

In order to strengthen the Japan Therapeutics Association, Fumihide Okada, former Welfare Vice-Minister, has been appointed vice-president of the Association, it was announced by the Welfare Ministry on Friday.

At the same time Minoru Katsumata, technical expert of the Welfare Ministry, was named a director of the Japan Therapeutics Association and it is expected that he will also be made the head of the Therapeutics Section of the Association. Toshitaka Taiira and Shigekiyo Endo have been relieved of the directorships of the Association at their own requests.

Thai Fleet Head Named

Domei

BANGKOK, August 25.—The Thai Royal Navy announced today the appointment of Rear-Admiral Phan Nawawichit as Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Fleet succeeding Captain Charon Rajnawa, Chief of the Naval General Staff, who has been relieved of the concurrent post.

Eguchi Succeeds Oshima

Chikanori Eguchi, former director of the Mining and Engineering Bureau of the Chosen Government-General, was appointed a Cabinet Councilor, in succession to Hiroo Oshima who was transferred to the governor of Aomori Prefecture, it was announced by the Cabinet on Saturday.

Yankee-Trained Chungking Sabotage Corps Causing Trouble in China's Peace Zones

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 25.—The United States, in a desperate attempt to keep Chungking engaged in resisting Japan, is now actively leading subversive activities in peace zones under the control of the Nanking Government, according to information received here today.

The information indicates that Chungking authorities, under the direction of the Americans, formed a saboteurs training corps last May in Hsihsien, southern Anhwei Province. This corps is divided into approximately five companies and one company was given intensive training in various underhand activities.

Other companies were drilled for two months in various specialized fields of sabotage. According to the same information, instructions were given by approximately 40 Americans, which shows how anxious the United States is to resort to any means in its power to keep Chungking fighting against Japan and also to usurp complete command of anti-Axis troops fighting in China.

BRITAIN NOT ABLE TO SURVIVE DEFEAT

Has Lost Nearly All Her Overseas Assets and Possessions in East Asia

The United States, Russia, and Germany might survive a defeat, even if they should lose vast territories. Britain, however, will not be able to outlive defeat, says Frederick Voigt, well-known British publicist and chief editor of the Nineteenth Century in an article in the weekly magazine Picture Post, according to a Lisbon dispatch received here yesterday.

One of the few things one ought to learn from history and especially from British history, is the established truth that there are no permanent friendships and no permanent antagonisms among nations and that the allies of today may be the enemies of tomorrow, and the enemies of today may be the allies of tomorrow.

Make Herself Master

No one denies any longer, continued Voigt, that Soviet Russia in case of anti-Axis victory would make herself master of all territories between the Arctic and the Aegean Sea. And he who is master of the Balkans at the same time is invariably master in the eastern Mediterranean sphere, and thus controls those sea routes that are so important for British overseas trade and the existence of the Empire. For Britain, therefore, the whole of Europe is absolutely vital, while Soviet Russia, on the other hand, does not need Europe at all to safeguard her existence.

The small nations today are frequently referred to in Britain in a negative manner; yet Britain stands in need of them for her own security, Voigt declared. Without an independent Denmark, Holland, and Belgium, British home waters would be controlled by the nearest big continental power. For this reason any British foreign policy ought to hinge on a permanent friendship with France. Should Britain fail to establish such a lasting friendship then France would collaborate with Germany and the two of them in that case would constitute a gigantic coalition against Britain. Should the Balkan countries fail to become independent again and should they come under Soviet influence, then there would no longer be any security for Britain in the eastern Mediterranean sphere.

Sacrificed Overseas Assets

Britain needs Europe not only for reasons of safety but also from economic considerations, Voigt continued. In the course of this war she has sacrificed nearly all her overseas assets and everything that she possessed in the Far East. It was highly uncertain whether the latter would ever be regained by Britain. In Europe, on the other hand, enormous possibilities were open to Britain, for the regions in the northeast, east and southeast left much room for development and could become Britain's most important markets.

Britain is forgetting that in this war one was fighting not only for one's existence but also for certain principles. As things stand at present, however, many European nations would be enslaved in case of an anti-Axis victory. Today a lot of arguments can be heard trying to convince the world that this or that nation had no right to be free any longer or should be deprived of half of its territory. Most of these arguments were taken from history books. A lamentable fact about historians, however, is that they live neither in the present nor in the future but only in the past. They think backward instead of ahead, Voigt asserted.

LEND-LEASE SHIPMENTS REPORTED BY ROOSEVELT

President Informs Congress $28,270,000,000 Worth Supplied Till June 30

Domei

LISBON, August 23.—President Roosevelt in his 16th report to Congress today stated that lend-lease shipments to America's allies reached a total of $28,270,000,000 since March, 1941 when the act was first passed to June 30—about 15 per cent of all American production for defense and war—and called on Congress to continue the program until both Germany and Japan surrendered unconditionally, according to a Washington dispatch.

He urged: "We should not permit weakening of this system of combined war and supply to delay final victory a single day or to cost unnecessarily the life of one American boy. We should continue the lend-lease program on whatever scale is necessary to make the combined striking power of all the United Nations against our enemies as strong as we can make it."

Lend-lease material sent to Britain totalled $9,321,599,000, $5,931,944,000 to the Soviet Union, and $1,402,426,000 to Chungking and India.

The report revealed the stepped-up pace of operations against Japan showing that lend-lease shipments to Chungking, India, Australia and New Zealand climbed from $259,000,000 for the first three months of 1944 to $351,000,000 for the second quarter. The report also said that British naval forces in the Bay of Bengal have been considerably increased while air power inside Chungking areas was growing fast in preparation for future strikes against Japan.

The report disclosed that reverse lend-lease was estimated in value at about $3,000,000,000 and explained that the ultimate measurement of aid given and received could be found only in terms of war results.

SWISS ARE PUSHING CHOCOLATE OUTPUT

Excellent Quality Still Produced Despite Restriction on Foreign Imports

When we speak of the Swiss chocolate industry, four names immediately come to our minds: Cailler, Suchard, Kohler and Peter for these men were the pioneers of the industry and their names have remained in the trade marks that are still outstanding in the world of Swiss chocolate, reports the April-May 1944 issue of the magaine, Swiss Industry and Trade, published in Lausanne, which was received by mail by the Nippon Times recently.

It was in Vevey in 1819 that Francois Louis Cailler established the first Swiss chocolate factory. From the beginning his idea was that the introduction of machinery was bound to lead to the production of chocolate that was finer, and above all cheaper than the hand-made product.

His factory went through very difficult times, especially at the outset, and it was only in 1898 that Alexandre Cailler, the founder's grandson, was able to erect at Broc (right in the heart of Gruyere, a region famous for its rich milk and cream) a factory incorporating the experience of the preceding generations. In this exemplary, well-organized and well-managed factory visitors are shown certain ingenious machines and the care that is taken in the manufacture of the various articles.

Builds Modern Plant

But Francois Louis Cailler's pioneer work paved the way for others. After Suchard in 1826 Amedee Kohler too was attracted by this new industry. His first appearance as a chocolate manufacturer was in 1831, and within a short time he became a prominent member of this small industrial circle. The quality of his products and his creation of "bon-bons fins" soon made his name. He had to enlarge the factory and, later, to move first to Sauvabelin, above Lausanne, into an old saw-mill, and in 1897 to Echandens, where a modern factory was built in accordance with his own ideas and plans.

The expansion of the industry did not stop there. In 1840 the firm of Spruengli was founded at Zurich and in 1856 the Klaus factory in Le Locle. In 1865 Daniel Peter, too, established himself as a chocolate manufacturer. Being the last comer, he could only assure himself of success by trying to create an entirely new article. Soon his efforts were rewarded on the introduction of a new chocolate in which milk was added with the customary mixture of cocoa and sugar, giving the chocolate not only a new and better flavor but also a high nutritious value. His untiring efforts and researches eventually made Daniel Peter universally known as the so-called father of all milk chocolates.

Incidentally, this innovation opened a new field for the Swiss milk industry and led to the founding of Henry Nestle Co., Ltd. for the manufacture of a milk chocolate with the now famous trade mark. In 1904, this company amalgamated with Peter and Kohler, and later signed an agreement giving Peter and Kohler the right to manufacture Nestle's milk chocolate with the Nestle Company acting as general distributing agents for all Peter and Kohler chocolates abroad.

Still closer collaboration was arranged between the manufacturers of Peter's, Cailler's, Kohler's and Nestle's brands, and two amalgamations were finally effected; in 1912, Peter, Cailler and Kohler, followed by another, 17 years later, i.e. in 1929; Peter, Cailler, Kohler with Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.

The Swiss chocolate industry has thus every reason to be proud of its past and of having so far overcome all difficulties; even today it is constantly fighting to uphold its traditional position.

Foreign Imports Vital

The industry's main difficulties at present are those caused by the exigencies of the world war, above all the problem of obtaining the necessary supplies of raw materials. For these, with the exception of the high-quality milk, which is, of course, of Swiss origin, the manufacturers depend entirely on foreign countries for cocoa-beans, cocoa-butter, sugar, almonds, nuts, etc., all having to be imported. Under present conditions imports of cocoa-beans and butter are restricted to quotas based on prewar figures. Again, the prevailing shortage of sugar in Switzerland has compelled the authorities to cut down the supplies allotted to the chocolate industry. Being used in large quantities in the making of chocolate, sugar is as important to the industry as is the cocoa-bean.

The Swiss manufacturers are striving to overcome the shortage of sugar by using almonds, pistachio and other nuts, raisins, etc. By using only substitutes of acknowledged nutritive value they have succeeded, in spite of the war in which practically the entire world is involved, in maintaining the unsurpassed quality of their products.

It was, however, not the fault of the manufacturers that they were unable to meet the ever growing demand, a demand that increased from day to day, until the new rationing law of May 10, 1943 came into force and restored equilibrium.

Besides the problems of production and national food supply, they also had to study the important social question, viz. that of providing sufficient employment for their workers. This problem was solved by concentrating to a great extent on lines whose manufacture required a greater proportion of manual labor.

The solution of these different problems is the fruit of long experience. By adhering faithfully to the old tradition of placing quality first and foremost no matter what the conditions, Messrs. Nestle, Peter, Cailler, and Kohler have succeeded in maintaining the excellent reputation which they enjoy all over the world.

KOBAYASHI IS GRANTED SEAT IN UPPER HOUSE

Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, has been appointed a member of the House of Peers by Imperial nomination, it was announced on Saturday. The writ of appointment was handed to the Admiral by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at the latter's official residence at 2 p.m. the same day.

The Government had been contemplating recommendation of Admiral Kobayashi as candidate for nominated member, at an early date. It took the opportunity brought about by the recent death of Dr. Hozumi Tanaka, President of Waseda University and a member of the Upper House, to ask for Imperial nomination of the Admiral as member of the House of Peers.

Obituary

Viscountess Fujiko Inouye, wife of Dr. Viscount Tadashiro Inouye, President of the Technological Board of the Cabinet, died on August 25 at the Inouye residence at Kamiuma, Setagaya-ku. She was 59 years old. The late Viscountess was the eldest daughter of the late Viscount Ki Inouye, who helped Prince Hirobumi Ito in drafting the Imperial Constitution. Funeral services will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall on August 29 at 10 a.m.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1944

The New Loan to China

The extension of credit amounting to ¥400,000,000 to the Central Reserve Bank of China by the Government of Japan acting through the Bank of Japan, as announced Friday afternoon by the authorities concerned, requires no explanation for its significance is so clear. Once again the Japanese Government has demonstrated in a practical, tangible manner its sincere desire to aid China in every way.

A chaotic currency situation has long been one of the chronic problems of China. In the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country which the National Government at Nanking has taken so well in hand, one of its major achievements has been the sweeping improvement it has effected with respect to this monetary problem. The Central Reserve Bank, as the instrument of the National Government, has succeeded in greatly expanding the area of circulation of its notes with the result that the currency situation has become stabilized to an extent heretofore unknown.

The action of the Japanese Government in extending extensive credit to the Central Reserve Bank of China will serve to strengthen the activities of the Bank more than ever. It will ensure the maintenance and stability of the value of currency in China, assuring the healthy development and progress of Chinese economy. Particularly at this time when Sino-Japanese economic cooperation in the conduct of the war is assuming such vital importance, this latest act of cooperation is bound to yield most fruitful results.

This, of course, is not the first time that Japan has extended financial aid to the Central Reserve Bank of China. A loan of ¥100,000,000 was extended in July of 1942. This continuing and augmented aid which Japan is extending to China is concrete evidence of the sincerity of Japan's policy of cooperation with China. Mutual aid for mutual prosperity and well-being is no empty political slogan; it is a practical fact which is actually being put into operation to lay the foundation for a sound and solid economic structure which will redound to the welfare of all East Asia.

American Hypocrisy Again

Americans pretend to seek no aggrandizement, territorial or otherwise. The world nevertheless is treated to the enlightening spectacle of seeing America grab all the unprotected territories and bases she can lay her hands on, and announcing her intention of retaining them permanently. Americans pretend to fight that all countries may enjoy self-government of the kind they choose, but by non-recognition and other means, up to and including war, America seeks the overthrow of all governments chosen by any country that will not do her bidding. America sometimes pretends to support racial equality, but Jim Crow regulations on American railways are nevertheless upheld as legal, and white Americans hold up the entire traffic system of Philadelphia for no other reason than that eight black Americans are given deserved promotion. Americans claim to uphold the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of others, but America nonetheless attempts to dictate the foreign policies of all lesser powers, decide for them what countries they may trade with and with whom maintain relations. America pretends to fight to restore the liberties of those countries who have been deprived of them, yet Americans are sent to fight in India to help maintain one fifth of the human race in chains. America claims to fight for human rights and freedom, yet Americans clamor for the unconditional surrender of entire peoples to their yoke, even before the cup of victory is anywhere near America's thirsty lip.

Not content with all these hypocrisies, the New York Daily News goes one further and reproaches Roosevelt for demanding unconditional surrender. The journal's reproaches are not directed against the war-breeding immorality of enslaving entire peoples, which unconditional surrender to America's untender mercies would imply. Far from it. Roosevelt, that arch-hypocrite, is reproached for not being hypocritical enough. Roosevelt's demand for unconditional surrender, says the candid New York journal, is a gross error in technique which uselessly increases American losses. It recommends instead the Wilson technique, whereby undefeated Germany was tricked, as Germany has always claimed, into laying down her arms in November, 1918 on the strength of the Fourteen Points, and when then defenseless, left with no alternative but to accept the very different terms imposed at Versailles that bred the present war.

Americans, apparently learnt less from that experience than Germany, since the Daily News suggests trying the same trick again. Such harsh terms as Roosevelt proffers will, it claims, literally cause Germany and Japan to fight to the last man, whereas an offer of peace on Wilsonian lines might induce them to surrender. Once surrendered, says the Daily News, America could deal with them in any manner she wished, and if this violated the promised peace terms, what would that matter? It would be too late for the surrendered nations to do anything about it.

This is about as shameless an admission and advocacy of treachery and hypocrisy as an instrument of American national policy as has yet been made. But Americans, so loud in denunciation of what they choose to call treaty-breakers, see no immorality in themselves proposing an acceptable peace treaty with advance intention of repudiating it, if accepted. The New York Daily News unblushingly recommends thus sacrificing the last remaining shreds of American honor to avoid, as it claims, the sacrifice of "valuable" American lives. There are of course people who value honor above life. But if avoiding the loss of American lives is the Daily News' chief concern, it might better advocate the recall to America of the American forces now having their lives thrown away to impose Roosevelt's "grand scheme" in regions overseas, where Roosevelt promised he would never send them, than suggest to that inveterate promise-breaker further fractured promises.

For, in advocating a false peace offer the Daily News wastes its breath. Hypocrisy of the Wilson brand would have as little effect on Japan as Roosevelt's present outpourings. Without the Daily News' suggestions to remind them, the people of Japan are well aware of America's dark schemes. They will not be deceived by any specious peace offers. For they know that only in the defeat of America, the defeat of Roosevelt and all that Roosevelt stands for, can the freedom of Asia be assured or Japan's independence be preserved. Japan will not lay down her arms until that freedom and that independence are guaranteed and secured against renewed American attack. Neither Wilsonian blarney, nor Rooseveltian bluster can swerve them from this sacred purpose.

A Year Ago Today

August 27, 1943

The scandalous misdealings and corruptions within the Curtiss-Wright Aircraft Corporation were exposed by Senator Harry Tallman, Chairman of the Senate Munitions Production Survey Committee, in reporting the findings in the national survey conducted by the Committee on the American Munitions Industries. Senator Tallman declared that the Curtiss-Wright plants supplied the Government with numerous inferior planes and motors and that the corruption in the management of the Rockland factories were outrageous. He also threatened that unless immediate and drastic changes were made the Army would have to confiscate these properties.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON NEW CHINA

Elimination of Suspicions Will Strengthen China-Japan Ties

By MASAO KANDA

Much chaos marked the prevailing situation in China shortly before the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident. It was a period of great unrest in which even dawn could not foretell the dusk. Such was the state of the country when the writer, finding himself in Tientsin during the course of his travels, called on Chang Chih-chang, the then editor-in-chief of the Ta Kung Pao, now deceased.

Being old friends, we threw aside the cloak of conventional reserve and indulged for more than two full hours in a free and frank discussion on various aspects of the Chinese situation.

A man of no mean learning, Mr. Chang summed up his country's state of affairs in the following philosophical vein:

"The great anguish," he said, "that is being felt by the Chinese people today, as a result of the unsettled conditions in the country, is something that no other nation has ever known.

"While it is possible for all countries to anticipate, with some measure of certainty, the changes that might occur in their respective situations, this is absolutely impossible in China where the changes do not assume clear-cut and definite forms.

"In other countries, for instance, it is commonly believed that whoever asserts a thing is white will not turn around to call it black; that, vice versa, he who claims a thing is black will never insist it shall be white, thus making it possible, on this premise to predict the future movements in the situation provided.

"This is not so in China where he who advocates the white sometimes means black, and the black the white; where it is said the black and white are in coalition when actually it is white and white, that are split. China too is a place where they, who often do unite, will also repeatedly disunite; where they who frequently disunite, at times, will once more actively unite; where they, who openly split, will get together and knit beneath their rift; and finally where they, who conjoin in open coalition, at times, will sever in secret segregation.

Nothing Completed

"It is a country where they who pleasantly chat today at public feasts, will tomorrow face one another in arms like prowling beasts; where they who, it was thought, had already picked up arms, will once again be found at public feasts exchanging charms, and where though nothing is impossible, yet nothing is completely done."

Mr. Chang's colloquy was not merely a confession of the difficulties which, as a journalist, he had to face in judgments of Chinese current affairs. It was a revelation as well of the difficulties under which, even the Chinese in the maelstrom have labored in the predictions of the conditions altering the situation in their country.

Although I do not despair to the extent of those who, on the ground that the Chinese themselves find it hard to forecast events in China, say that it is impossible to deal with China under an accurate forecast or a correct interpretation of Chinese psychology, yet I feel it would cause an irretrievable blunder if by our own measures we judged Chinese Affairs and formulated a policy accordingly.

Good neighborliness is the aspirations of the two people, Japanese and Chinese. Especially since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan and China, the two countries which form the axis of East Asia must unite and rid themselves of all their past errors and suspicions. This is the only medium by which we may see a bright future for the two countries.

In view of my absence from China for more than one year now I feel I am not qualified to comment on the actual situation in China. A friend who had just returned home from the continent, however, told me: "Japan-China's good neighbor policy has made great progress. The revision of the national policies, changes in fields of administration and the effect of her propaganda toward the people all have shown satisfying results. Though generally the Sino-Japanese relations are good, there is still room for improvements in the more detailed execution of the good-neighbor policy between the two countries.

"A demand that the Chinese people be made to reflect is all very well; but an introspection on the part of the Japanese people themselves is likewise necessary and the speedy liquidation of all doubts and suspicions between the two peoples is essential."

A high government official who recently returned from a visit of inspection to China said: "It is reassuring to know that in regions where the Japanese personally come into contact with the Chinese, sincerely and without selfishness, all men and women, young and old, in the villages and communities of the region cooperate with the Japanese."

Although cooperation between the leaders and intelligentsia of both Japan and China is necessary, that between the masses is of even more vital importance.

Future of Union of South Africa

Present Indications Point to Emergence of Perceptibly Weakened Dominion From Strain of War

Part II

Although in 1881, the Transvaal Republic was able to wrest back its independence from the British, an astonishing event again sealed its destiny. In 1886, a gold mine had been discovered in the district known as Witwatersrand. A town called Johannesburg sprang up overnight, and with its emergence, the ill-fated Transvaal Republic again succumbed to British rule.

The climax of the Transvaal's downfall was reached n the famous Boer War of 1899 to 1902—an incident unexampled for British cruelty and bestiality. It was a war closely associated with the aggressive, imperialistic policies of Cecil Rhodes who came to South Africa on one September day in 1870. Soon he was the head of the greatest mining company in South Africa. He secured a monopoly over the diamond rights of this region by buying up claims and squeezing out competitors till, in 1890, he was in a position to control 90 per cent of the world's diamond supply. Then, as soon as gold was discovered in the Transvaal, Rhodes established the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa and gained monopoly over gold mining as well.

Rhodes' immediate objective was to paint all of South Africa red—that is, to bring it under British control and eventually to link it with Egypt by the Cape-to-Cairo railway. Native Bechuanaland, north of the Cape Colony, and British Bechuanaland, was the gateway to an empire, for it lay between the Boer Republics to the east and German Southwest Africa to the west. He agitated and propagandized for its acquisition and in 1885 the British Government sent an army proclaimed it a protectorate.

Beyond lay the high tablelands inhabited by warlike tribes and covered by the Boers and British alike. Rhodes persuaded the British high commissioner for South Africa to send a missionary to talk to King Lo Bengula and paid the costs himself. The result was a treaty wherein the King agreed to refrain from negotiations with foreign Powers without British consent. Rhodes, convinced that the region was rich in gold, also secured a mining monopoly over Lo Bengula's kingdom. In return for this concession, Lo Bengula, who ill-understood what he was giving up, received 1,000 rifles, some ammunition, a second-hand steamboat, and a monthly stipend of £100; but a few years later, Rhodes, provoked by Matabele raids, attacked Lo Bengula, seized his cattle and lands and established what is known today as Rhodesia. This vast domain was expanded further northward and in 1893 a British protectorate was proclaimed over Nyasaland.

Taken By Force

Thus, the foundations of the Cape-to-Cairo empire were established by a combination of patriotic profit-seekers, Christian missionaries, and bourgeois diplomats. By force, native independence was extinguished. By force the imperial power was extended. By force rich profits were wrested from the land and the people to whom the civilizing mission of the White man meant political subjugation, compulsory labor, and shameless exploitation.

Inexorably, the Transvaal found itself surrounded by British colonies. Many Englishmen, furthermore, entered the Republic to conspire with Cecil Rhodes for the overthrow of the Boer Government. Thus the strife between the Boers and the British became more intense and keen. Britain, which by this time had adopted the imperialistic expansion policy of Joseph Chamberlain, finally forced the Transvaal to declare war.

The system of Dominion self-rule which was tried with success in the case of Canada was finally applied to South Africa in 1909 in order to dissolve the rankling discord and hatred between the Boers and the British. By virtue of the South Africa Act, the four provinces of the Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State were granted autonomy and put under a common government and parliament which was set up at Cape Town. These four provinces came to form the Union of South Africa and the Boers were permitted to use their own language and to enjoy "freedom" while their devastated lands were restored by loans from the British Government.

Thus did the long and bitter strife between the Boers and the British come to an end. This does not mean, however, that the relations between them have always been harmonious; they have buried their hatchet for the time being, but the cross-currents of conflicting interests may some day bring their latent enmity to the surface.

Since 1910, the problem of the moment before the Union of South Africa was its relations with the mother country. The Statute of Westminster enacted in 1931, which was a landmark in the history of the British Empire, was also a landmark for the Union of South Africa. Through it, the Union of South Africa gained a greater measure of autonomy than it had ever enjoyed.

But the autonomy gained by the Union of South Africa has also been a strong factor for the trend toward its separation from the mother country. No one can ignore the fact that like Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, the Union of South Africa has been yearning for economic independence. Its total manufactured products which were valued at only £17,000 in 1913 have increased tremendously since then. In 1939, the value of these products was estimated at £173,000,000. This trend has no doubt been further artificially stimulated by the current war. As a result, the Union of South Africa may find it difficult in the years to come to return to its former role as an agricultural state. It is also quite conceivable that in the future the Union of South Africa might become a serious competitor of Britain as an industrial nation.

On the other hand, though the Union of South Africa's dependency on its mother country has grown less, Britain's reliance on this African possession has grown greater, because Britain considers gold, one of the principal products of South Africa, an important asset in her economic relations with the United States

Large Exports To Britain

The Union of South Africa has also been exporting more and more woolen yarn, meat, cheese and butter to Britain in view of the slackening exports from Australia to the mother country. Furthermore, South Africa's mineral resources such as iron ore, whose deposits are estimated at 1,000,000,000 tons, and chrome ore, which constitutes 30 per cent of the world's production, as well as manganese, which occupies 11 per cent of the world's output, are also important factors in Britain's war effort. The possession of these strategic materials in the hands of the Union of South Africa may be the very thing which may result in a greater and greater cleavage between it and its mother country because the possession of these resources offers a basis for economic competition.

Politically there is also a possibility that the Union of South Africa may draw farther and farther away form the orbit of the British Empire. That is due to the existence of a definite anti-British trend among some of the influential classes in South Africa.

The strength of these political forces in the South African Parliament can be seen from the fact that immediately after the outbreak of the European War, 54 votes were cast in favor of collaboration with Britain and 46 in favor of separation, and that immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, 62 votes were cast for cooperation with Britain and 38 for separation. These figures show the intensity of the rivalry in Parliament.

Nor is the power of the separatists to be underestimated. Britain herself realizes that she cannot hold this group in contempt, and has, since the commencement of the present global war, been attempting to outbalance the strength of this faction by expanding the power of the pro-British clique. This has been done by encouraging the development of munitions factories in the Union of South Africa, by replacing the former cabinet under General Hertzog by one under General Smuts and by leading South Africa into the war against Japan and Germany; but the power of the party led by Hertzog still remains a potent factor in South African politics.

On the basis of the proceedings at the Imperial Conference of Dominion Prime Ministers in May, General Smuts himself cannot be called a pure exponent of unrestricted collaboration with the British Commonwealth, for at this conference he is reported to have presented a plan for the reorganization of the British Commonwealth along regional lines, with each Dominion absorbing its near-by British Crown Colonies and Protectorates. In concert with this plan for strengthening the position of the Dominions, Smuts also sought to buttress Britain's international position by bringing the "smaller democracies" of Western Europe under British aegis. Under such a plan, however, it is clear that Britain will become not at the top of the Commonwealth structure but will become just another component member of the British Commonwealth structure.

This scheme of General Smuts, for all its superficial merits, is absolutely unworkable. In the first place, neither Canada, Australia, nor the Union of South Africa possesses the military means to defend itself from foreign attacks. Further, by trying to bring the smaller countries of Western Europe under Britain's protective wings, Smuts is reviving the old "balance of power" theory which might well be the cause of another world war.

The future that faces the Union of South Africa is indeed studded with numerous obstacles. To be sure, it stands to emerge from the current global war as an industrial nation; yet where will it find the markets for its goods? Can it avert the economic reaction that is sure to be set in motion after the war? Can it keep the smouldering hatred of the Boer population from coming to the surface? Will the colored peoples continue placidly to accept the domination of their White rulers?

Whatever the prospects of South Africa's future may be, one fact, however, does stand out clearly; namely, that the Union of South Africa will come out of the current war, not sound and virile as before and as it might have been but perceptibly weakened from the terrific strain of the world-wide holocaust.

(End)

FROM FOUR FREEDOMS TO THE 'GREAT DESIGN'

F.D.R. Willing to Scrap Principles for World Domination

By HAJIME AZUMA

Lieutenant-General George S. Patton blatantly declared recently that the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union were destined to rule the world. This shocked the American people and caused a coast-to-coast protest, for Patton was the Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in Italy. Angry voices demanded that the General be court-martialled. This was only natural, for the American people had been told by President Roosevelt that they were in the war to fight for the Four Freedoms and for the noble ideals which are embodied in the Atlantic Charter. They believed this was what their men were dying for. So they denounced Patton who was for scrapping the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter and who was for having the United States grab all it could while the grabbing was good.

Patton's utterance was not a voice in the wilderness. It was a new trend in American thinking. Soon scholars like Nicholas Spykman began declaring that the United States could not possibly free the enslaved peoples or bring economic freedom and equality all over the world. Spykman dreamed of the uninterrupted march of the United States to world supremacy. Even liberal writers like Walter Lippmann advocated the taking over by the United States of the islands in the Southwestern Pacific which are mandated to Australia and New Zealand, to say nothing of the islands that are mandated to Japan.

This all happened a few months ago, and that was the time for President Roosevelt to have come out boldly and to have told these men that America entered the war for a definite purpose, a purpose which is clearly set forth in the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter. The President could have, he should have told the American people that if they were to swerve from their original purpose, the war would not be worth fighting, that the thousands of men who had given their lives for their country and the tens of thousands more who would die for their country in the months and years to come, would be sacrificing their lives in vain.

Agrees With Patton

But President Roosevelt said nothing of the sort. Lieutenant-General Patton was an officer in active service. As Commander-in-Chief of the American armed forces, President Roosevelt could have reprimanded Patton; he could have placed him on the retired list. He did not do so, and by this inaction the President practically condoned the sort of thinking that was beginning to take root.

It now develops first from the revelations of what transpired at Teheran and second from the events that are taking place at present, that President Roosevelt, in fact, shared such views. At Teheran, according to those who accompanied him there, the President made concessions to Premier Stalin which cancelled America's previous designs for Europe which had been constructed since 1939. He agreed that Russia was entitled to make her own territorial adjustments in Eastern Europe without regard to the "no territorial aggrandizement" pledge of the Atlantic Charter or the glowing promises of the Four Freedoms.

As Demaree Bess recently put it, the United States, according to President Roosevelt's "great design," is to act as a permanent balance wheel between Britain and Russia with the result that it must be prepared for a continuous participation in the affairs of every continent and throughout the seven seas. What a far cry this is from his scheme of things in 1939 when he vigorously denounced Russia's attack on Finland and Russia's share in the partition of Poland, or even of his scheme of things in 1940 when he refused to recognize Russia's absorption of the three little Baltic States.

Willing to Sacrifice Principles

Today, for the sake of his "great design" President Roosevelt is willing to sacrifice the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter—he is willing to sell Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia and any other country down the river. What is this "great design?" In diplomatic phraseology it doesn't sound so bad. It reads, "the postwar world will be a close association of the United Nations, 11 of whom will be dependent upon the wisdom and goodwill of the Three Great Powers." But this, in essence, is exactly and precisely what Lieutenant-General Patton said, that the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union were destined to rule the world. If there is any difference, I'd like to hear of it.

The important question is this: Why is it that a blatant outburst like "the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union are destined to rule the world" should create such a furore in America a few months ago, and a statement like "President Roosevelt's postwar world will be a close association of the United Nations, 11 of whom will be dependent upon the wisdom and goodwill of the Three Great Powers" should be taken almost for granted today? Is the answer to be found in the change which has come about over the thinking not alone of President Roosevelt but of the American people as a whole? Have the American people also kissed good-bye to the ideals of liberty and justice? Are they ready to condone and to endorse the very acts to prevent which they avowedly entered the war?

If so, who can gainsay the fact that the United States is today living in moral and spiritual bankruptcy? Who can deny that the American people are confronted with the necessity of fighting not the enemy outside their country but within it?

Today even Perfidious Albion is becoming disgusted with what the United States is doing. Voices are being heard in England almost daily urging the British Government to awaken to what is behind President Roosevelt's "great design." One British writer wrote in alarm the other day that today's allies may be tomorrow's enemies and that today's enemies may be tomorrow's allies. What he meant, of course, was that Germany and Britain may be fighting on the same side in the next war. And that may also hold true of the Soviet Union. Who knows? The only thing we do know is that today's enemies will not be tomorrow's allies for a United States which is willing to abandon the ideals of liberty and justice and which is ready to sacrifice the lives of nations and the happiness of other peoples for its selfish ends.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

A ship may take many a course,
Yet be guided in all by the one polar star:

So also, he who is wise,
As he moveth hither and thither on earth,
Keepeth his gaze ever fixed on the heaven:

As ice is melted in water,
So also this man gaineth freedom
By losing his being in God:

How shall we tell of his bliss,
Whose dwelling is there,
Where neither beginning nor end is known:
Where neither the mind nor the speech can attain?

Few, few there be
Who know the Ineffable Joy:

And he who hath known it from ancient time
Speaketh from heaven.

All man's wise intention
Cometh in the end to naught:

Time hath thee in his grip:
If God thou hast forgotten,
Nought shall avail thee friends or children,
Home, wealth or power:

One thing alone can help thee,
The service of thy God:

Far hast thou wandered,
Adversity hath thrust thee down,
And now old age hath gained its grip on thee:

One help, one hope alone is left,
Thy Maker's love.

By many names is he called,
But he himself is One only:

The vessels are diverse,
But the clay whereof they are made
Is one:

Difference we may imagine,
But Truth is one and indivisible:

All real goodness is God himself,
All mercy,
All self-sacrifice,
All truth,
All knowledge of that which Is:

Thus, in deepest stillness of spirit,
Inwardly, I know the Truth himself,

SWEDEN FACES CRITICAL PERIOD IN WAR

Anti-Axis Intimidation Increases As Demands Rejected

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

It was in the middle of April that the Anglo-Americans demanded that Sweden suspend her exports of ball bearings to Germany, and was courteously but firmly rejected by that Scandinavian nation after a week of deliberation. It will be recalled that Sweden had recently acted as an instrument of the anti-Axis nations in connection with the recent Soviet-Finnish peace negotiations, but her refusal to comply with the Anglo-American demand seems to be based on the following considerations:

1. Some 85 per cent of Sweden's imports are from Germany, and the influence of the Reich on her munitions industry is deep-rooted.
2. Sweden is geographically surrounded by German influence.
3. German troops garrisoned in Norway and Denmark cannot be disregarded.

Prior to the decision, the Anglo-Americans had attempted to intimidate Sweden by circulating the false rumor that German troops were concentrated on the Danish border, poised for an attack on her, but such a scheme had the adverse effect, for Sweden only strengthened her firm front against the intriguers.

Indications point to the probability of an anti-Axis economic sanction against Sweden, such as that enforced upon other neutral Powers. But as she is more closely connected with Germany than any other European nations in economic matters, her position is quite different. It is also interesting to note that the attitude of the United States toward her is more positive than that of Britain, which fact arises from economic and geographical considerations. The American press has been far more emphatic than the British in demanding drastic actions against her. The Washington Post recently urged the adoption of more aggressive measures, contending that the Swedish ball bearings were going toward the killing of American youths, while another journal, the Charleston News called for air raids on the Swedish factories which were manufacturing the ball bearings.

Such outspoken opinions, however, have been rebuked by the London Economist, which called the attention of the American papers to the possibility that the anti-Axis nations may lose the cooperation of the smaller States if such a vigorous policy were adopted against neutrals.

While it is difficult at this point to predict what steps the Anglo-American nations will take against Sweden, the fact cannot be denied that she is now facing the greatest crisis in the war. The Swedish Minister of Defense stressed the possibility of the worst complication by saying:

"The menace of war is threatening our nation. A large army is awaiting orders in Britain, and no one can predict in which direction it will proceed. If the army should turn toward Scandinavia, Sweden will find herself in the danger zone. Danger is also pressing from the east."

Words such as these indicate more clearly than ever the difficulties which such nations are facing in maintaining their neutrality.

Fruits of Wisdom

No one who cannot master himself is worthy to rule, and only he can rule.—Goethe.

* * *

Philosophy can do nothing which religion cannot do better than she: and religion can do a great many other things which philosophy cannot do at all.—Rousseau.

* * *

He who is firm and resolute in will moulds the world to himself.—Goethe.

* * *

When thought is too weak to be simply expressed, it is a clear proof that it should be rejected.—Vauvanargues.

* * *

A face that cannot smile is never good.—Martial.

* * *

Style is a man's own; it is a part of his nature.—Buffon.

* * *

When ill news come too late to be serviceable to your neighbor, keep it to yourself.—Zimmermann.

* * *

When I was a child I used to think it was the thunder that killed people; as I grew older I found it was only the lightning that struck, and the noise of thunder was only noise.—Anon.

* * *

An extraordinary haste to discharge an obligation, is a sort of ingratitude.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

Obstinacy is the strength of the weak. Firmness founded upon principal, upon truth and right, order and law, duty and generosity, is the obstinacy of sages.—Lavater.